

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 19 of 1898.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 7th May 1898.

CONTENTS :

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Nil.		Small-pox infection in Burdwan town ...	431
		Water-scarcity in Bengal ...	ib.
		Water-scarcity in the Pabna district ...	ib.
		Water-scarcity in a village in the Murshidabad district ...	433
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Foul tanks in Calcutta ...	ib.
(a)—Police—		Water-scarcity in the Dacca district ...	ib.
A negligent chaukidar in the Mymensingh district ...	429	Water-scarcity in the Burdwan district ...	ib.
Dacoity and thefts in the Burdwan district ...	ib.		
Hook-swinging accidents in the Bankura district ...	ib.	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
		The condition of the Indian raiyat ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—			
Working hours in Mymensingh Courts ...	ib.	(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
Demy paper and court-fee stamps in the Nadia treasury ...	ib.	A river route in the Faridpur district ...	ib.
Mr. Justice Chandra Madhub Ghose's <i>locum tenens</i> ...	ib.	The station master of the Baidyanath Junction Station ...	ib.
The case of Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Ali ...	430	Railway complaints ...	434
(c)—Jails—		(h)—General—	
Nil.		A wine shop opened in a wrong place in the Mymensingh district ...	ib.
		Chandpur as an inland port ...	ib.
(d)—Education—		The case of the Natu brothers ...	ib.
The Books read in the Bengal Madrassas ...	ib.	The pay of menial Government servants ...	ib.
The Mukhtarship Examination ...	ib.	The Queen's reply to the address of the Tenth Bengal Provincial Conference ...	ib.
A teacher in the Chittagong Collegiate School ...	431	Shooting without a pass ...	435
An intended educational representation from Chittagong ...	ib.	The plague scare in Calcutta ...	ib.
Withdrawal of municipal grants to three schools at Santipur ...	ib.	A postal grievance ...	ib.
The Government School of Art ...	432	The plague scare in Calcutta ...	ib.
		The Bengal Government in the plague ...	436
		The Government's plague policy ...	ib.
		The Bengal Government in the plague ...	437
		Plague precautions in Calcutta ...	ib.

Page.		Page.	
III.—LEGISLATIVE.		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The <i>Hindoo Patriot</i> on the Calcutta Municipal Bill	437	Cholera in the Mymensingh district	438
		Anglo-Indian partiality	ib.
		The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to the Maharaja of Darbhanga	440
IV.—NATIVE STATES.		URIYA PAPERS.	
Nil.		Nil.	
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.		ASSAM PAPERS.	
The weather and the crops in East Bengal	438	An order relating to process fees in Sylhet	ib.
		Mukhtarship examination in Assam	ib.
		Theft and dacoity in the Karimganj subdivision	ib.
		A Muhammadan appointment in Assam	ib.
		A wrong notification in Sylhet	ib.
		Land settlement in the Jaintia pargana	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
BENGALI.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	25,000	30th April, 1898.	
2	"Basumat"	Ditto	15,000		
3	"Hitaisi"	Ditto	800	3rd May, 1898.	
4	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	About 4,000	29th April, 1898.	
5	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Ditto	1,600	29th ditto.	
6	"Samay"	Ditto	3,000	29th ditto.	
7	"Samutthan"	Ditto	...		
8	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	3,000	30th ditto.	
9	"Som Prakash"	Ditto	1,000		
10	"Sulabh Samachar"	Ditto	.....	30th ditto.	
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	"Banga Vidya Prakashika"	Ditto	200	3rd to 6th May, 1898.	
2	"Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika."	Ditto	1,000	30th April and 1st to 4th May, 1898.	
3	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	2,000	4th and 6th May, 1898.	
4	"Samvad Parnachandrodaya"	Ditto	200	30th April and 2nd to 5th May, 1898.	
HINDI.					
<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
1	"Marwari Gazette"	Ditto	400		
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto	2,000		
2	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Ditto	6,500	2nd May, 1898.	
PERSIAN.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Habul Mateen"	Ditto	500		
2	"Mefta-hur-safar"	Ditto	.....	

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
URDU.					
Weekly.					
1	"Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide."	Calcutta ...	320	28th April, 1898.	
2	"General and Gauhariasfi"	Ditto ...	330	30th ditto.	
BENGALI.					
Fortnightly.					
1	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	475	1st May, 1898.	
Weekly.					
1	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	572	1st ditto.	
2	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	240	26th April, 1898.	
3	"Chinsura Bartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	400	1st May, 1898.	
4	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	1,350	29th April, 1898.	
BENGALI.					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
Weekly.					
1	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad ...	655	27th ditto.	
2	"Pratihar" ...	Ditto ...	603	29th ditto.	
URIYA.					
ORISSA DIVISION.					
Weekly.					
1	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra in the Central Provinces.	.....		This paper is said to have some circulation in the Division, but the number of subscribers could not be ascertained.
2	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	150		
3	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	309		
4	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	400		
HINDI.					
PATNA DIVISION.					
Monthly.					
1	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipur ...	About 600		
Weekly.					
1	"Aryavarta" ...	Dinapur ...	1,000		
URDU.					
Weekly.					
1	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipur ..	500	29th April, 1898.	
2	"Gaya Punch" ...	Gaya ...	400		
BENGALI.					
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.					
Weekly.					
1	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Boalia, Rajshahi ..	243	27th ditto.	This paper is not regularly published for want of type.
2	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Kakina, Rangpur ...	180	21st ditto.	
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika."	Darjeeling ...	800	May 1898.	

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
<p style="text-align: center;">BENGALI.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Fortnightly.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">DACCA DIVISION.</p>					
1	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	755	27th April, 1898.	
2	"Kasipur Nivasi" ...	Kasipur, Barisal ...	315		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Weekly.</i></p>					
1	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	300		
2	"Charu Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	900	25th ditto.	
3	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca ...	2,400	1st May, 1898.	
4	"Sanjay" ...	Faridpur ...	.....	29th April, 1898.	
5	"Saraswat Patra" ...	Dacca ...	About 500	30th ditto.	
<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Weekly.</i></p>					
1	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	500	2nd May, 1898.	
<p style="text-align: center;">BENGALI.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Fortnightly.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHITTAGONG DIVISION.</p>					
1	"Tripura Hitaishi" ...	Comilla ...	450		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Weekly.</i></p>					
1	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	.....	28th April, 1898.	
2	"Sansodhini" ...	Ditto ...	120		
<p style="text-align: center;">BENGALI.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Fortnightly.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ASSAM.</p>					
1	"Paridarsak" ...	Sylhet ...	.....	27th April 1898.	
2	"Silchar" ...	Silchar, Cachar ...	340		

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

A correspondent of the *Charu Mihir* of the 25th April complains from Saiyadgaon in the Kishorganj subdivision of the district of Mymensingh that the chaukidar of the villages Setrakhali and Saiyadgaon has never gone on his rounds during the last two years. Many representations have been made against his conduct, but to no effect. The authorities are requested to inquire into the matter.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 25th, 1898.

2. A Raniganj correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 26th April reports a case of dacoity in Sagarbhangra in the Raniganj subdivision of the Burdwan district. On the night of the 8th *Baisakh* 1305, a band of dacoits attacked the house of Babu Kaliprasad Chattopadhyay, but were repulsed by a low-caste chaukidar in the employ of the gentleman, who shot one of the dacoits. Several petty thefts are also reported.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1898.

3. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 1st May reports that two persons died at Raghunathpur and Balarampur, not far from Bankura town, from the effects of hook-swinging at the recent *Gajan* festival in the presence of the police, and suggests that the practice of hook-swinging should be prohibited by the authorities.

BANKURA DARPAN,
May 1st, 1898.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

4. The *Charu Mihir* of the 25th April reports that from the 4th May the routine work of the courts in Mymensingh will be done from 6 A.M. to 12 A.M. The arrangement is sure to prove inconvenient to all parties, and particularly bad in this cholera season, as it will oblige many to take their meals after their return from the courts, at so late an hour as 2 P.M. It would be an additional inconvenience if the routine work of the court were done in the morning and the criminal work during the regular hours. Mr. Pennell is requested to reduce the hours to from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M., and, in consultation with the District Magistrate, to fix the same hours for the work of the criminal courts and the collectorate.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 25th, 1898.

5. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* of the 29th April complains that the stock of demy paper and court-fee stamps has run short in the Nadia treasury. A demy paper is selling at one anna, and a one-anna court-fee stamp is selling at four annas. This is causing great inconvenience to the public.

HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1898.

6. Speaking of the appointment of Mr. B. L. Gupta to officiate for Mr. Justice Chandra Madhab Ghose, the *Samay* of the 29th April writes:—

SAMAY,
April 29th, 1898.

The Government has killed two birds with one stone. It is unlikely that Mr. Justice Chandra Madhab Ghose, who is about to retire, will rejoin his post after the expiry of his six months' leave. There is very little doubt that the gentleman who officiates for him will succeed him on the bench. The appointment of Mr. B. L. Gupta will, therefore, be welcome to many. Indeed, at first sight it does appear that the Government deserves well of the people for having named a Bengali successor to a Bengali Judge; but a little reflection will show that Lord Elgin has only given evidence of statecraft and cunning, which is the reason why we regard his action with regret and not gratitude. The appointment justly belongs to a Bengali, either a Vakil or a Subordinate Judge. We do not, therefore, understand why it has been given to a Civilian. Really we cannot like the idea of Mr. Gupta's succeeding Mr. Ghosh simply because he is a Bengali. We would have been glad if a Subordinate Judge had been chosen to take the place of Babu Chandra Madhab and Mr. Gupta had been translated to the High Court Bench, as other Civilians are.

BANGAVASI,
April 30th, 1898.

7. The *Bangavasi* of the 30th April has the following with reference to the case of Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Ali, who has been prosecuted for preaching sedition in Agra:—

If Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Ali is really guilty of sedition, let him be tried and adequately punished, and we shall be glad.

But a man is not infrequently made a fool of by circumstances. We shall be extremely sorry if the Maulvi is, by force of adverse circumstances, proved guilty of the offence with which he is charged. We shall be extremely pained if the Maulvi is convicted of sedition simply through a failure on the part of the court to correctly understand his language, to read his motive aright, or to decipher the meaning of what he said without falling into an error. We have personally some experience of such things. What we write reads very different in the translation. Our good pictures are held before the officials as bad pictures. If, for instance, we use the expression "the sable cloud," some one whispers in the ears of an official that we have a dark meaning. "Sable," he will say, means "dark" and "darkness," presupposes the idea of anarchy and misrule and plunder. Let us hope that in the trial of the case under notice, care will be taken to correctly interpret the meaning of what the accused said.

We fail to understand the meaning of the telegram regarding the case under notice. According to it, the Maulvi preached aloud in exciting language, called upon Hindus and Musalmans to combine and agitate against the plague regulations, and advised his audience to give up the European costume and European manners and customs.

If the telegram has correctly reported the Maulvi's speech, then we must say that we may expect to be sent to jail any day. For the last eighteen years we have exhorted our countrymen not to wear European dress, not to adopt European manners and customs, not to embrace the Christian religion—because all these are, in our opinion, wholly uncongenial to the Indian soil and entirely unsuited to the Indian people.

We have been harping upon the theme which Maulvi Yusuf Ali is said to have dwelt upon in his speech. This is the reason why we anxiously await the decision in the case. We advise our readers not to adopt English manners and customs in the same breath in which we pray for the permanence of British rule. If the decision in the Maulvi's case shows that it is not right to do so, we shall at once cease to write as we have so long been writing.

We did not expect that there would be a fresh prosecution for sedition so soon after the passing of the new Sedition Law. We counted upon Sir Alexander Mackenzie's assurance—"And above all when they find that it is a weapon in the State armoury which will seldom be brought out save in case of real necessity, &c., &c."

For this reason we suspect that the telegram does not fully and correctly report the Maulvi's speech. We are constrained to think that the Maulvi must have said a good deal more and a good deal worse than what he is reported to have said. We ought to know every word of what the Maulvi said for our information and edification. Nothing but a *verbatim* report of his speech in the language in which it was delivered will allay our anxiety.

(d)—Education.

DARUSSALTANAT
AND URDU GUIDE,
April 28th, 1898.

8. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 28th April says that the text-books which are at present in use in the several Bengal Madrassas fail to impart much useful knowledge. The Bengal Madrassas do not recognise the importance of the study of *Hadis*, *Tafsir*, and the history of the rise and fall of the Muhammadan power. New and useful books should be substituted for the old and antiquated works read in these Madrassas.

AL PUNCH,
April 29th, 1898.

9. *Al Punch* of the 29th April says that as under the recent circular unsuccessful candidates at the Mukhtarship examinations who have passed only the Entrance examination cannot re-appear at any subsequent examination, a supplementary examination should be held for them.

10. According to the *Jyoti* of the 28th April, Mr. S. Percival of the Chittagong Collegiate School is getting more and more unpopular every day, and giving proofs of his unfitness for the post he holds. While he was

JYOTI,
April 28th, 1898.

A teacher in the Chittagong Collegiate School.

teaching English in the third class, a boy happened to enquire how to parse "me" in the passage—"That was me—that somebody was me." Mr. Percival replied that "me" was an objective case governed by "was." Thereupon another boy enquired how that could be possible, when "was" was a neuter verb. This put the teacher out of temper, and he abused the boys and threatened them with rustication. The next day, when he was in the second class, one of the boys wanted to know how a word was to be parsed, and Mr. Percival said:—"Don't disturb me in my lecture hour. It is not my duty to teach grammar. I am here only to explain passages from the English text." The boy replied that when only 20 to 25 marks were allotted to explanations of passages, they could hardly be satisfied with that. Thereupon Mr. Percival called them puppies. He also finds Sastri's History of India full of mistakes, as, for instance, "none were," the correct expression according to him being "none was."

11. The same paper says that a representation has been drawn up with a view to submission to the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, about certain grievances relating to the Middle English, Middle Vernacular, Upper Primary and Lower Primary Examinations. The following are the points to which the signatories to the petition want to invite the attention of the authorities:—

JYOTI.

- (1) The replacement of *Nutan Path* by *Bodhoday* or any other book.
- (2) The distribution of Lower Primary Scholarships according to merit and not according to thanas.
- (3) The removal of *Swasthyashiksha* by Bharat Chandra Bandyopadhyay, *Bangalar Itihas* by Raj Krishna Mukharji, *Bangadeser Bibaran* by Dina Nath Sen, and *Saral Bijnan* by Sarat Chandra Mukharji from the Upper Primary curriculum.
- (4) The monopoly of Dacca authors in respect of the literature course in the Upper Primary Examination.
- (5) The frequent changes in the rules for the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examinations.
- (6) The unusual delay in publishing the results of examinations, which causes the candidates to lose nearly six months of their time.
- (7) The publication of the results of examinations held in the Chittagong district long after those for other districts have appeared.
- (8) The delay in announcing the second class course.
- (9) The re-examination of the papers of those candidates who may be unsuccessful in one of the subjects.
- (10) The question scandal.
- (11) The practical exclusion of the works of Vidyasagar and Akshay Kumar Datta from East Bengal.
- (12) The separation of Geometry and Mensuration from Arithmetic and Subhankari.
- (13) Informing key-makers of the pieces which are selected for the examinations.
- (14) Framing new rules for the higher percentage of marks to be obtained by candidates.
- (15) Typographical and other mistakes in question papers.

12. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* of the 29th April complains that the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has declined to sanction for the coming year the grants-in-aid of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 respectively from the Santipur Municipal Funds to three schools at Santipur, viz., the Ramnagar Banga-Vidyalay, the Hindu Banga-Vidyalay, and the Santipur Jubilee Madrassa. There are six schools altogether in Santipur, teaching about 1,800 students, including the Santipur Higher Class English School. The extinction of three of these schools, and especially of the Madrassa, which will be the inevitable result of the withdrawal of the grants, will be nothing short of a calamity to the town. Petitions have

Withdrawal of municipal grants to three schools at Santipur.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
April 29th, 1898.

been sent to the Commissioner, praying for the continuation of the grants.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
April 30th, 1898.

The Government School of Art.

13. Referring to the recent visit of Sir John Woodburn to the Government School of Art, the *Sulabh Samachar* of the 30th April makes the following comments on the constitution of the institution as re-organised by the present Superintendent:—

The school has two divisions. In the first the subjects taught are draughtsmanship, wood-engraving, lithography, decoration-painting, fresco-painting, &c., together with pottery, carpentry, &c. The subject taught in the second is oil-painting. The present Principal of the school, agreeably, it seems, to the intention of the Government, takes particular care of the first division only, and neglects the second altogether. The Principal is the only man who teaches the second division, but he has very little time to spare for it. Paper and other materials are not supplied to it from the school, as they are to the first division. Scholarships and other privileges are withheld from it, and the monthly fee for it has been raised to Rs. 5 as against Rs. 3 for the first division, in consideration of the fact that the course for it has been reduced to two years only. The intention of the Government is apparently to give the students of the school such education as will enable them to earn their living as early as possible on leaving school, and hence the special care taken of the first division. It should be considered, however, that the arts should be encouraged as much for their own sake as for the purpose of developing the declining industries of India. It is hoped that the Government will be pleased to extend to the second division the same privileges as are enjoyed by the first.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 26th, 1898.

Small-pox infection in Burdwan town.

14. According to the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 26th April, there are people in Burdwan who do not realise the danger of throwing the clothes and beddings of small-pox patients out into the streets or washing them in tanks, though the local Health Officer is said to be doing his best to explain this thoroughly to them. One Pares Modak has been justly fined Rs. 25 at the instance of the Health Officer for repetitions of the offence. In the Raniganj bazar also there are several small-pox cases, and every care should be taken to see that the clothes and bedding of these patients are not washed in the Middapukur, Kantapukur and Cheopukur tanks, the water of which is used by the inhabitants of the locality.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,

Water-scarcity in Bengal.

15. Speaking of the water-scarcity that threatens the province in the event of there being no rain this month, the same paper praises Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and suggests to Sir John Woodburn the issue of a proclamation by his Government to the effect that for the excavation and reclamation of tanks it will grant *takavi* advances on moderate rates of interest. The Government which can raise money at 3 to 3½ per cent., can afford to grant loans bearing interest at 4 to 4½ per cent., for the purpose of improving the water-supply of the country. In District Board budgets, provision is made every year for *takavi* loans, but considering the hard conditions which are imposed by the Boards on the acceptance of these loans, very few apply for them. Sometimes the Boards even demand the proprietary right to the tanks to be excavated or reclaimed with their help. At other times they prohibit the use of the water of such tanks except for drinking purposes. Now, in the mufassal, water is required not only for drinking, but also for other purposes, such as bathing, cooking, &c. The Government should, therefore, interfere and prescribe rules requiring District Boards to grant *takavi* advances on more favourable terms than at present.

HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1898.

Water-scarcity in the Pabna district.

16. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* of the 29th April complains of water-scarcity in the villages of Raghunathpur, Madhupur, Jadupur and others in the Pabna district. The people of these villages depend for their water-supply upon a *bil* called Kol China Khara *bil*. The water of this *bil*, however, has been fouled by fishermen, who have dammed it up in many places for fishing purposes.

17. A correspondent of the *Pratihar* of the 29th April complains of sore water scarcity in Arjunpur and other neighbouring villages in the district of Murshidabad, and prays to Government to have a well dug in Arjunpur. He reports that small-pox and cholera have already appeared in these villages.

PRATIHAR,
April 29th, 1898.

18. The *Sanjivani* of the 30th April complains that there are many tanks and cesspools in various parts of Calcutta, in so insanitary a condition as to threaten the health of the entire neighbourhood. In a bye-lane from Nanda Kumar Chaudhuri's Second Lane, there is a tank, the water of which has turned green, and into which is drained the foul sewage of the adjacent house. To this state of things the attention of the municipal authorities was invited by a gentleman some time ago, but nothing has yet been done in the way of either inspecting the tank or analysing its water. The Ward Inspector should have reported on the condition of the tank, but not only did he fail to do so, but when the fact was brought to the notice of the authorities, they did not evince any interest in the matter. Now that plague has appeared in Calcutta, the town should be kept free from all filth, and cesspools and foul tanks should not be allowed to exist any longer.

SANJIVANI,
April 30th, 1898.

19. Speaking of water-scarcity in the Dacca district, the *Dacca Prakash* of the 1st May requests the Chairman of the Dacca District Board to have tube-wells sunk in various parts of the district and especially in the villages in the Manickganj subdivision in which water-scarcity is the sorest.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 1st, 1898.

20. The *Pallivasi* of the 1st May complains that reports of water-scarcity in the Burdwan district are ever and anon reaching its ears, and requests the Government to take early steps to remove it.

PALLIVASI,
May 1st, 1898.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

21. The *Sanjivani* of the 30th April says that the number of evictions of the condition of the Indian raiyats is steadily on the increase. In 1882 the number was 7,56,780; in 1887, 9,48,513; in 1888, 12,38,089; in 1891, 17,29,850; in 1894, 17,93,406; and in 1896, 18,17,767, and this year it will probably rise to 20 lakhs. It is shocking to think of the millions of raiyats who have thus been evicted since 1892. Indeed, if anything like this had happened in England, a tremendous outcry would have been raised against it. No wonder that a country, where so many are houseless and landless, should suffer from famine. But the Government does not still hesitate to freely spend the money which is contributed by so indigent a people on the work of extending the frontiers of India, nor does the Finance Member hesitate to declare that the Indian Exchequer is full—a statement which has led the Home authorities to withhold their promised contribution towards the cost of the Tirah Expedition.

SANJIVANI,
April 30th, 1898.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

22. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* of the 27th April invites the attention of Mr. De, the new Magistrate of that district, to the necessity of joining the river Kumar at Aynpur with the same river at Makshudpur, a measure which will have the effect of keeping a water-route open all the year round from the south to the district head-quarters.

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI,
April 27th, 1898.

23. The *Hitavadi* of the 29th April complains of the conduct of the station master of the Baidyanath Junction Station. A few days ago, he kicked a cooly so violently that he fainted and had to be treated in the local hospital. The station master treats coolies very badly. One day he abused a tailor, and a row was kicked up. He had at length to apologise to the tailor. His treatment of native gentlemen, too, is not satisfactory.

HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1898.

HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1898.

24. Correspondents of the same paper complain of railway grievances.

Railway complaints.

One of them says that one day he arrived at the Konnagar station when the train was about to start. According to a railway rule, he requested the Babu who was in charge of the station at that time to instruct the guard to take fare from him at the place of destination and allow him to go. The guard was requested to do so, but refused.

Another correspondent complains that the Line Inspector of the Eastern Bengal State Railway has obstructed the road running from the Alamdanga station to Bondbil and other villages.

Another correspondent complains of mismanagement on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The trains run very slowly, the railway timing is not fixed, and no water is to be had at the stations.

(h).—General.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 25th, 1898.

25. The *Charu Mihir* of the 25th April complains that the Collector of Mymensingh has granted a license to one place in the Mymensingh district. Kunjalal Saha to open a wine shop in the *hat* in village Porabari in the Tangail subdivision. A wine shop in the heart of a village is a nuisance to the quiet people of the locality, and is clearly illegal.

JYOTI,
April 28th, 1898.

26. The *Jyoti* of the 28th April suggests that, like Narayanganj, Chandpur should be declared an inland port. This will give an impetus to trade, and in a measure relieve the distress of the owners of native sloops and ships. These vessels cannot now deliver salt at Chandpur before they have sailed up to Narayanganj and paid duty there. This only serves to raise the income of the Dacca Division to a high figure at the cost of the Chittagong Division, which can properly claim the import duty which is paid on goods delivered at Chandpur.

JYOTI.

27. Referring to the petition of Lakshmibai, on behalf of her husband, Sreemant Balavanta Natu, the same paper writes as follows:—

Is it possible that the noble English race which sacrificed thirty crores of rupees to give freedom to slaves, should hesitate to release a weak and oppressed subject? Is the kind heart of the Englishman so stony, so cruel, as not to melt at the heart-rending appeal of the devoted and helpless Lakshmibai? O Government of India, we have seen you in an angry mood; show yourself to us in your natural frame of mind, so that we may feel re-assured.

HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1898.

28. The *Hitavadi* of the 29th April thanks the Bengal Government for the proposal to increase the pay of menial servants by twelve and-a-half per cent. The prices of food-stuffs have become permanently higher in this country, and the poor menial servants cannot maintain themselves on the small pittance they draw as pay. The proposed increase is likely to cost the Bengal Government five lakhs of rupees. No one should grudge this additional expenditure, but all should thank the Government for this kindness to its poor servants.

HITAVADI.

29. The same paper has the following with reference to the Queen's reply to the address of the Tenth Bengal Provincial Conference:—

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has replied to the address of the Tenth Bengal Provincial Conference. Her Majesty has thanked the Conference for their expression of kind wishes to herself, but says that the prayers made in the address having been informally made cannot be considered. Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 to her Indian subjects is a signal proof of her large-heartedness. Innumerable are the proofs of her kindness and generosity. It is through her kindness that the torch of civilisation has been carried to the dark corners of uncivilised Africa, and the slave trade has been abolished. Her Majesty is kindly disposed towards her subjects. She is a mother to the poor, the refuge of the helpless. We did not expect such a reply from her. It did not befit her to refuse to listen to the prayers of her subjects, simply because they were not made in due form.

30. The same paper writes as follows:—

Shooting without a pass.

Not long ago, the Secretary of State stated in the House of Commons that it was a standing military order that no soldier should be allowed to go out shooting without a pass, and that no such pass should be granted to any but a soldier of good character. For argument's sake we admit the existence of such an order, but it has practically become a dead-letter. We frequently see soldiers going out hunting without passes, of whom the majority are rash men and native haters. They never hesitate to kill natives in anger or as a pastime. Murder of natives by European soldiers has become pretty frequent of late, but in all such cases of murder the accused is invariably let off with little or no punishment.

The case of Private Killick is an instance in point. The accused in this case went out shooting without a pass. May we ask the Secretary of State if this case has been brought to his notice and if the offending soldier has been adequately punished by the military authorities? Oppression by European soldiers has become a scandal, and even an Anglo-Indian paper like the *Pioneer* advises the Government to take steps to put it down by all means.

31. The same paper writes as follows with reference to the plague scare in Calcutta.

The plague scare in Calcutta.

The suspected cases of plague have thrown the Calcutta public into a panic. The Government is trying its best to allay the anxiety, and is taking all necessary steps to prevent the spread of the disease. The people, however, do not seem to fear the plague so much as the plague measures, such as isolation and segregation. At this juncture every resident of Calcutta should co-operate with the Government in stamping out the disease. No suspicious case should be concealed, and every rate-payer should pay strict attention to cleansing and isolation. If suspicious cases are concealed through fear, Calcutta will be ruined. We should co-operate with the Government in this danger for the good of the country, for the good of society, for the good of mankind. As for the authorities, they also should act with caution and consideration. Let them respect the manners and customs and even the prejudices of the people. Let everything be done smoothly.

It is the public impression that true cases of plague have occurred in Calcutta. The hot season is said to be unfavourable for the epidemic, and we fail to understand how the plague cases have occurred when we know that the disease has not been imported from a plague-stricken place. If this outbreak has been due to local causes, and to the generation of the germs of the disease in the sub-soil, isolation will be of no avail.

32. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Lakshmikunda,

A postal grievance.

Benares, complains of the irregularity of postal delivery in the city. Newspapers are not received by him every week. A letter bearing the stamp "Calcutta, 13th April," and "Benares, 14th April," was received by him on the 17th. The post peons regularly deliver letters only to those who pay them perquisites. The Postmaster is a Hindusthani and does not understand English. It is useless to complain to him.

33. The *Bangavasi* of the 30th April has the following:—

The plague scare in Calcutta.

There is a plague scare in the city, and it is no exaggeration to say that the residents of Calcutta, one and all, have been thrown into a panic. Everybody is talking and thinking of the plague, and the first thing one does every morning is to read a newspaper and gather plague news from its columns. Those who cannot read are gathering information from those who can. It is all disorder in every house, and people are thinking of flying from the town.

But why this panic? Why, again, are the Government officials adding fuel to the fire? Fever attended with glandular swellings is by no means a rare disease in this country, and people have been known to die of it. It will be sheer inhumanity to call this malarial fever plague, and thus to drive the people mad. Mr. Pogose's scanty suspicion should not be allowed to ruin the town. Was Mr. Pogose worried by his patient's cries? The grocer is now dead, and Mr. Pogose will enjoy undisturbed sleep. The Native and European residents of Calcutta, however, are passing sleepless nights. The brutal conduct of Hari Maiti brought about the Consent Bill. There was a controversy

HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1898.

HITAVADI.

HITAVADI.

BANGAVASI.
April 30th, 1898.

over the measure and we suffered heavily for taking part in the agitation. That was the first time we heard of "sedition." This sedition, however, has become widespread during the plague scare in the city. A mountain is being made of a molehill. But is this well? Is it good for the public peace and the welfare of the country? There is always something amusing in a *huzuk*—in a sensation. But there can be no amusement in a plague *huzuk*—in a plague scare, for plague is a question of life and death. Those who have created this sensation, this scare, are worthless people. It is a relief, however, that the Government officials are acting with patience and forbearance.

Dr. Weir says that plague cases are occurring in Calcutta since 1896. Dr. Weir is a learned man, and it will not do to protest against what he says. If it is true that plague has been keeping us company for a long time, let it be so. If we have safely lived with it so long, we shall be able to live with it safely a little longer. We have malaria and cholera, small-pox and typhoid. Let plague be added to our list.

The theories and surmises of learned doctors will well-nigh prove our death. But thanks to the kindness of Providence, we have a wise, experienced and cool-headed ruler in Sir John Woodburn.

DACCA GAZETTE,
May 2nd, 1898.

34. The *Dacca Gazette* of the 2nd May speaks with gratitude of the Government of Bengal for having issued strict injunctions to those entrusted with plague operations in Calcutta to be particularly careful that there be no oppression of the people here as in Bombay, and that no violence be done to the customs and prejudices of the people.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 2nd, 1898.

35. The *Dainik-o Samachar Chandrika* of the 2nd May has the following:—
The Government's plague policy. The Government officials plainly said, at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, that there was undoubtedly an outbreak of plague in Calcutta. This announcement, however, has not thrown the public into a panic or anxiety. The Hindu has no cause for anxiety in this announcement. The exodus from Calcutta was not due to a fear of the plague, but to the fear that one's wife, mother and sister might be dishonoured in course of plague inspection. The rumour was afloat in Calcutta for the last few days that a house-to-house inspection would be carried on by European soldiers, and that in the case of suspicion the inspector would examine the groins of wives and young ladies. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, assured the public that inspection will not be carried on by soldiers or the police.

It was also rumoured in the town that should there be a suspicious case of plague in a family, isolation and segregation would follow, the husband being separated from the wife, the child being snatched away from the arms of its mother, and the patient would be confined in the isolation hospital, where he should see no friend or relative. This and other rumours goaded the people almost to desperation, and they fled from the town in hundreds and thousands. The Lieutenant-Governor's assurance, however, has laid the public anxiety at rest.

Another rumour was to the effect that if a suspected case of plague took place in a house, everything found therein would be destroyed and even parts of the building would be demolished, and no compensation would be paid for the things destroyed. We are glad to see, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor has, in his speech, dispelled all such false impressions from the public mind.

According to another rumour quarantine was to be proclaimed as soon as the Government declared the prevalence of plague in Calcutta. The Calcutta public laboured under the impression that on the proclamation of quarantine they would be prevented from leaving it. As soon, however, as they came to learn that the Government had no intention of declaring quarantine, their heart was filled with joy, and they began to thank the Lieutenant-Governor for his kindness and wisdom.

It was rumoured among the ignorant masses that, in order to prevent the spread of the plague, poison was being administered to those who had been confined in the isolation hospital. No man of sense did, of course, believe this monstrous rumour, but it took firm possession of the ignorant mind and was dispelled only by the Lieutenant-Governor's utterances.

It has now been declared by the Lieutenant-Governor that home segregation will be allowed in a house in which there is proper accommodation for it. The rich and respectable people in Calcutta are blessing the Lieutenant-Governor for this concession. It has also been declared that plague inspection will not be carried on by the police, but by educated and respectable medical men. The Lieutenant-Governor has made also another concession. No one, who has been inoculated with the plague serum before the occurrence of a plague case in his family, will be removed to the plague hospital. This concession, though not very much relished by the public, has given them some relief.

To tell the truth, Calcutta would have been deserted by three-fourths of its population within a week or two if the Lieutenant-Governor had not reassured the public. Trade would have been dislocated and markets closed and shops shut up. There would have been a dearth of labourers and servants, and hundreds of banks and mercantile firms would have turned bankrupt. Such a catastrophe has been prevented by the Lieutenant-Governor's speech.

May Sir John Woodburn live long and prosper! It is our good fortune that we have got a wise statesman like him for our Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Risley for his Secretary. It is such able administrators that we want. We want such good administration as they have given us. We want to see the rain fall in torrents over a scorching desert.

36. The *Samvad-Prabhakar* of the 4th May speaks with enthusiasm of the wise measures adopted by the Bengal Government with regard to the plague in Calcutta. It refers particularly to the following beneficent assurances of the Government:—That there will be no quarantine in Calcutta, no oppression of any community, no violence done to the *parda*; that the police are to have no hand in plague matters, and that nobody will be hurried to the plague camps, if his own people undertake to the satisfaction of the Health Officer to have him properly treated at home without any danger of spreading the infection.

37. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 4th May approves of the precautionary measures adopted by the Government to prevent the spread of plague in Calcutta. Not to speak of the Hindus, the Musalmans too will co-operate with the Government and the Municipality in stamping out the disease. The garden-house just in front of the "Seven Tanks Villa" near Dum-Dum, belonging to Haji Aga Sadik Sustari, has been vacated by its owner and will be turned into an isolation hospital for the Mogul community. The Hindu gentry also own many garden-houses, some of which ought to be vacated for the purpose of being turned into isolation hospitals for upper class Hindus.

Wild rumours are afloat concerning plague inoculation, and it is a pity that even Government servants holding high appointments, who are in the habit of giving advice to others, are swallowing these rumours with incredible credulity. These credulous people are far more worthless than common coolies.

Why have not the vigilance committees of the Municipal Commissioners been yet formed? Twenty-five such committees should be at once formed in the twenty-five wards. Sub-Committees should also be formed in each *para* (quarter). All respectable ratepayers are willing to co-operate with the Commissioners. Now that the police will have nothing to do with plague inspection, there is no cause for panic. There has also been no increase in the number of plague cases.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

38. The *Hindoo Patriot* of Haris and Kristo Das, writes the *Hitavadi* of the 29th April, has come forward to support the Calcutta Municipal Bill, which is admittedly a measure calculated to do incalculable harm to the Calcutta public. There is no want of traitors in Bengal, and the *Hindoo Patriot* is one of them. This very *Hindoo Patriot*, however, not long before Sir Alexander Mackenzie's retirement, unfavourably criticised the Municipal Bill. Will anyone call upon the *Patriot* to explain this change of opinion?

The *Hindoo Patriot* on the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR
May 4th, 1898.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 4th, 1898.

HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1898.

The Municipal Bill will ruin poor ratepayers, will increase the burden of taxation on their shoulders, will give municipal employes greater facilities for corruption, and will reduce Municipal Commissioners to ornamental figureheads. No man in his senses can support such a Bill. Those who have come forward to support this Bill do not represent the public. Their sole object is to curry favour with the Government. They are not patriots, they are traitors to their country.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SARASWAT PATRA,
April 30th, 1898.

39. The *Saraswat Patra* of the 30th April reports that in East Bengal no rain has fallen as yet, although clouds sometimes appear. The price of rice has risen, cultivation is at a standstill, and the outlook of the year's crops is bad.

The weather and the crops in East Bengal.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 25th, 1898.

40. A correspondent of the *Charu Mihir* of the 25th April reports from Mumurdia in Mymensingh that cholera has begun to rage in the villages Chariakona, Charipara, Mumurdia, Baniagram, and Ukhrasal. Doctors have to be brought from so far as Kishorganj. The Government is requested to post a doctor to Katihadi Bazar, that being the most convenient centre for dispensing medical help to all the affected villages.

Cholera in the Mymensingh district.

HITAVADI,
April 29th, 1898.

41. The *Hitavadi* of the 29th April has the following in continuation of what it wrote in a previous issue (*vide* Report on Native Papers for 23rd April 1898, paragraph 41):—

Anglo-Indian partiality.

In a previous issue we showed how Englishmen residing in India, blinded as they are with race partiality, are doing their best to lower the prestige of the English name. In a case in which there is a quarrel between a native and an Englishman, arising out of a difference relating to property, social usage, or any other circumstance, the Englishman is sure to win through the subtleties of the law and the law courts, simply because he is a member of the ruling race and lives under the protection of a dominant power. The native, on the other hand, be he rich or poor, high or low, is sure to be treated with indifference and contempt. But how long will such miscarriage of justice take place?

A study of the history of the world and a close observation of the rise and fall of nations show that national conflicts have always ended in the destruction of inequality and the establishment of equality. The millions of India are in a helpless condition, suffering from both physical and mental exhaustion. The Musalman who ruled India for six hundred and sixty-six years now sails in the same boat with the Hindu whom he had conquered. The glories of the Kauravas of Indraprastha and the martial exploits of Akbar and his descendants have equally been levelled down to the dust; the Ganges and the Jumna alone flowing merrily to the sea, warble the song of the last days of their grandeur. What, indeed, is there that is left to us? Hindus and Musalmans and Christians, Bengalis and Englishmen, rulers and ruled, let all reflect for a moment and say if anything has been left to us of the past glory and greatness of India.

First there was the overthrow of the Hindu power and the rise of the Musalman. Next there was the fall of the Musalmans and the advent of the English. Both these events took place under circumstances resembling each other. These revolutions, one after another, have so far degraded our condition that we never expect to stand on our legs again. Nor should we desire a change in our present condition even if such a change be possible. Let Englishmen who have been ruling us for a century and-a-half, who have become more or less acquainted with our wants and grievances, who, whenever necessary, do not hesitate to promote our interests at the same time that they protect their own, always remain the object of our respect and worship. We do not like to see any other power usurp the throne which is now occupied by England. Englishmen, labouring under a false impression, may not trust

us, but we say plainly and sincerely that we consider ourselves safe and free from anxiety so long as English power and prestige remain intact in India.

It is because we are well disposed towards British rule that we are pained at heart when we see a miscarriage of justice taking place in a British court of justice—when we see a British court acquitting an Englishman who is charged with some offence, but sentencing to imprisonment a native accused of a similar offence. We are very much pained to see Englishmen's race partiality and weakness of heart, and we freely unburden our mind to our rulers and pray for the redress of our grievances.

It is because we always desire the welfare of the British Government that we hate the ignoble means by which the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* try to promote English interests. Only the other day the *Indian Daily News*, referring to an assault upon a Eurasian lady by a native, wanted the accused to be flogged before his trial. Our contemporary has no doubt heard with pleasure that the accused has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. This sentence has no doubt given great satisfaction to papers like the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and the *Indian Daily News*; but let us ask them if they would think one year's rigorous imprisonment at all possible in the case of an Englishman charged with the offence of assaulting a native woman? It is not improbable that they would move heaven and earth to get even 12 days' imprisonment against an Englishman set aside.

But it was not so before. It is a pity that oppression of natives by Europeans is growing as British rule is becoming more and more established in the country. The cause of this is not far to seek. The European residents in India are growing more and more oppressive because they are being more and more indulgently treated in the law courts. This is the reason why, with the advance of civilisation, the number of wilful native murders by Europeans is increasing. No month, no week passes without such murders taking place, and yet the Queen's representative in this country does nothing in the way of inquiring into the cause of these murders, and puts no check upon them. We are surprised at the frequent occurrence of these painful incidents, and also at the procedure which is followed in the trial of such cases and the inevitable result of the trials. It is no doubt strange that the decision in such cases is the same everywhere—in Madras and Bombay, in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, in Bengal and the Central Provinces. The evidence which, in a case between a European and a European, is sufficient for the conviction of the accused, is, strangely enough, considered insufficient for the conviction of the accused in a case in which a European is prosecuted by a native. It is a common occurrence that a European is let off, while a native charged with a similar offence is severely punished. An Englishman causing the death of a native is either acquitted or lightly punished, while a native who has only touched the body of a European is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

The authorities become angry with us if we discuss this question of failure of justice or give expression to the feeling which exists in the public mind with regard to it. This is not as it should be. The Government ought to listen even to the most severe criticism which is made by the public upon a question like this.

If the Indian people had really desired the overthrow of the Government, they would have tried to conceal their thoughts instead of giving expression to them. We enjoy peace and security under British rule. It is the British Government which has put an end to all class feuds and class animosity, and has enabled the people to sleep in peace. The permanence of British rule will be a great gain to us. Our welfare depends upon this permanence. We should therefore try our best to remove all blots from it. Injustice is sure to bring about the ruin of a Government, and it ought to be the bounden duty of every loyal subject to bring about the end of this injustice. We have at heart the permanence of British rule when we find fault with Anglo-Indian partiality and try to prevent the murder of natives by Europeans.

We, therefore, repeatedly ask the Government to do justice in these cases of failure of justice. We humbly request it to take steps to prevent such painful occurrences. If a list of the murders of natives by Europeans be prepared, every one will be convinced that these cases have reflected great discredit on

British rule. Let this state of things be no longer tolerated. Let the grievances of the people be redressed.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 3rd, 1898.

42. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 3rd May says that the new Lieutenant-Governor has done very well by visiting the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who is respected by everyone in the country, who is the chief among the Bengal Zamindars, and who is the leading supporter of the British Indian Association. He is a man whom the Lieutenant-Governor ought to consult on important questions; and by doing this duty, Sir John Woodburn has shown that he knows how to honour the leaders of the Indian community.

ASSAM PAPERS.

PARIDARSAK,
April 27th, 1898.

43. The *Paridarsak* of the 27th April publishes a letter complaining of an order recently passed by Mr. Hart, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, requiring process fees in criminal cases to be deposited on the same day on which orders for their payment are passed. The practice was different before this, and more convenient to parties.

PARIDARSAK.

44. Referring to the recent rule according to which only those who have passed the Entrance Examination can present themselves for the Mukhtarship Examination, the same paper remarks that, although the rule is perfectly justified in advanced Bengal, it is altogether unfitted for Assam, which is so far backward in education. The rule also introduces the anomaly that candidates in Assam who have passed the Entrance Examination, may go up for the Pleadership Examination as well, whereas in Bengal only F.A's. can do so.

PARIDARSAK.

45. The same paper reports the large prevalence of theft and dacoity in the Karimganj subdivision, in many of which *Kabulis* had a hand, and notably in the Panchakhand dacoity, in which the offenders have not yet been traced by the police. The Government should make a special enquiry.

PARIDARSAK.

46. The same paper says that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has earned the lasting gratitude of the Indian public in general and of the Musulman community in particular by temporarily appointing Maulvi Ahmad Ullah, B.L., of the Sylhet Judge's Court, as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Maulvi Ahmad Ullah is well fitted for the post by his learning and ability. He is the first Sylhet Muhammadan who has got such a post.

PARIDARSAK.

47. With reference to a notice recently issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, prohibiting, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the use of lamps or candles without chimneys in *kutchas* houses in Sylhet, the same paper observes that with the best of intentions Government has committed a mistake, because (1) the notice is illegal, section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code not authorising the issue of such notices to the public indefinitely; (2) it will cause hardship to the poor people, who can hardly afford to use chimneys; (3) people do not require to be ordered to protect their own houses from fire; and (4) the order will be necessarily inoperative.

PARIDARSAK.

48. With reference to the land settlement of the Jaintia *pargana*, the same paper remarks that the Government resolution on the subject, which regards even twenty years as an insufficient period for the duration of a settlement of the *pargana* in view of the large enhancements of rent newly enforced there, argues a generous and intelligent appreciation of the condition of the people on the part of the Chief Commissioner. The writer approves of the further resolution to introduce in the *pargana* the rule of the Assam Valley authorising the recovery of revenue arrears due to Government by the sale of movable property in the first instance, and in the event of the proceeds of that falling short of the due, by the sale of immovable property afterwards. With regard to the Chief Commissioner's orders to continue the practice of

granting joint *pattas*, as one that makes the collection of revenue a convenient process, the writer observes that the practice causes inconvenience to the people, for under it well-to-do or affluent co-sharers of a joint estate have often to suffer for the default of other co-sharers. Lastly, the writer advocates the appointment of two well-educated Assam graduates to the two posts of *tahsildar* newly created for Kanaighat and Kwainghat.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 7th May 1898.

